THE POET AND THE HUMORIST.

The flowers on the prairie are blooming. The woodlands with melody ring; But the poet is slow in recording The advent of "beautiful spring." His mise is asleep and his verses Unformed, for he knows they would be The butt of the funny man's satire,

I know not why humorous writers Should deem them legitimate prey, For naught of a magazine s pages Can be more inspiring than they. Who sings of the beauties of nature By riverside, valley and fell.

And ridiculed mercilessly.

And praises those wondrous creations Thus lauds their Creator as well. They soothe us in anguish of spirit, Our troubles arise and depart; And they voice in their smooth-flowing

dence
The noblest impulse of our heart. But the funny man's jokelets are bitter, The charm of his wit they destroy: For his pencil is pointed with venom, His pen dipped in gall, to annoy.

Then rouse from thy lethargic slumber. Thou poet of nature, awake; And tell us of beauties abounding By mountain and woodland and lake. Sing on, for thy sweet, tuneful measures Will live in the ages to come.

When the funny man's jokes are forgotten And the voice of the scorner is dumb -Peter Grant, in Chicago Record. ______

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.



BOWSER had lor when Mr. he had been glancing over.

plied Mrs. Bowser. "I couldn't help but pity him, though doubt he drove Mrs. Pitkins into running away."

"I think he did." "They say he was a regular domestic tyrant. He knew it all and wouldn't acknowledge that she had common sense. If he gave her a dollar he expected her to make it go as far as ten. and he was constantly taunting her that she was no housekeeper."

"I've heard so," remarked Mrs. Bowser. That's the way with some men, and I wonder that their wives stand it so long. By what right does a husband boss a wife? Matrimony is an equal partnership, as I understand it. The wife has all the rights of a husband. and in most cases she is just as intelligent and possessed of just as good judgment. By what legal or moral right does a husband hand his wife a dollar

"I don't know," admitted Mrs. Bowser, who was wishing the conversation had taken some other turn.

for pin-money and then go out and

squander nine for his own selfish pleas-

"As a matter of fact-as a matter of fact and right, Mrs. Bowser-you have Half of it belongs to you. Instead of coaxing and begging for money, you should demand it."

"Yes," very doubtfully. "I know men," continued Mr. Bowser, as he warmed up to his subject, "who are jealous of their wives' intelligence, and who sit down on them at every opportunity. Thank heaven I am not of that sort! I have always my business to know! Would I be been proud and pleased at your general knowledge of things. The fact that you are about as well posted as I

"Does it?" asked Mrs. Bowser, with a blush and a smile. "Of course it does! I sometimes find that you are a bit ahead of me on things, and that pleases me the more. If I can learn anything from you I shall be glad of it."

am makes me proud."

"Won't you get mad if I tell you Mr. Abner last evening about the Chi-"No, of course not. If I am in the



"THANK HEAVIN I AM NOT OF THAT

wrong I want to be set right. What was it?" "You said the war was caused by a dispute over the Island of Cyprus." "Yes, and I didn't say it without

knowing what I was talking about." "The trouble arose over Corea, my dear. The Island of Cyprus is in the Mediterranean sea, thousands of miles away, while Corea is-"

"Mrs. Bowser, do you suppose I've lived forty-nine years without knowing where the Island of Cyprus is?" interrupted Mr. Bowser, as he flushed up. You know, of course, and it was probably a slip of the tongue when you said that the Japanese and Chinese

began over the Island of Cyprus." "Don't you remember when Turkey

ceded that island to England?" "No, ma'am, I don't; nor does anyone else! The dispute began over Cyprus, and Cores had nothing to do with it. The idea of your trying to post me on current events strikes me as rather

"But right here in the paper, Mr. Bowser, is news from Cores in connection with the war."

"I can't help what is in the paper! That's the way with you and all other wives. Let a husband admit that you know a tenth of what he does, and you try to make him out a numbskull. It

was Cyprus. of course. The idea of your standing up and making me out an idiot!" "You know where Corea is, of course?" queried Mrs. Bowser, after a long silence, during which Mr. Bowser's face took on a deeper red and his breathing became more labored.

"Are you talking to me?" he demanded as he stood up and extended his arm, and pointed his finger full at her. "Do I know where my own house is? Have I got brains enough to drop off a street car? Have I ever been sent to an idiot asylum?"

Mrs. Bowsér made no reply. She realized her great mistake and regretted it, but it was too late. "When a wife thinks she knows as

much as her husband-when she even thinks she knows more-things are getting ready for a calamity! She should know her place, and her husband should see that she keeps it. The next thing you'll be getting up and talking about your legal rights!" "You-you said you were proud and pleased at my knowledge of things," put in Mrs. Bowser, as he stamped

around the room. "And because I admitted that you might possibly have the horse sense to know that both ends of a street car stopped at the same time you presume to correct me about the Island of Cyprus! Didn't I say that was the way of all wives? I can see now what sort of a life poor Pitkins must have led, and what a glad relief it was when he found she had run away. Look around you, Mrs. Bowser, and see what sort of a house this is! If you'd finished dinner pay some attention to our home instead and were seated of having your nose stuck into a newsin the back par- paper we might take some little com-

fort!" Bowserlaid "I'd like to see one kept in better aside the paper order!" returned Mrs. Bowser, with a show of spirit.

"But don't sass me back! When a "Pitkins was wife begins to sass back her husband in the office this | should get his eyes open. I did intend afternoon and to hand you out a ten-dollar bill this the change in evening and tell you to go down and him is some- use it as you liked, but now I shan't thing amaz- do it. It would simply be throwing money away. I came home this evening prepared to sit down and enjoy my fireside, and you see how I have been disappointed. It was with the kindest I know he is all to blame. There's no. feelings that I frankly admitted that you might possibly know corn-stalks from cabbages, and you repaid me by trying to make out that I ought to be led around by a guardian for fear I'd



"BUT I SAY IT WAS CYPRUS!"

fall into the sewer. They talk about the hundreds of divorces coming up in as much right to our money as I have. the courts every term. The only wonder is that there are not thousands and tens of thousands-that there is a husband left in the land who can put up with these things!"

"All I said was that it was Corea and not Cyprus," quietly observed Mrs.

Bowser. "But I say it was Cyprus!" shouted Mr. Bowser. "Don't I know! Isn't it idiot enough to say Cyprus if it wasn't Cyprus! Can any human being on the face of this earth imagine a wife knowing more than her husband about any subject more serious than whooping-cough and nursing bottles! Mrs. Bowser, you have brought it on your own head! You have finally loaded the last hair on the camel's back! Our lawyers will get together to-morrow and arrange matters, and if you don't want to go to Texas you where you were wrong in talking to can go to Corea! I'm going to bed. If our child wakes up kiss him for me and tell him his father will always love and cherish him, but that he had a dignity to maintain and was driven to maintain it at the sacrifice of his home and happiness!"-Detroit Free

FEAR IN CHILDREN.

It Is Caused by Unexpected and Mysteri. As with animals, so with children. any seemingly uncaused movement is apt to excite a feeling of alarm. Just as a dog will run away from a leaf whirled about by the wind, so children are apt to be terrified by the strange and quite irregular behavior of a feather as it glides along the floor or lifts itself into the air.

In these cases we may suppose that we have to do with a germ of superstitious fear which seems commonly to have its starting point in the appearance of something exceptional and uncanny that is unintelligible, and so smacking of the supernatural. The fear of feathers as uncanny objects plays, I am told, a considerable part in the superstitions of folklore. Such apparently self-caused movement, so suggestive of life, might easily give rise to a vague sense of mysterious presence or power possessing the object, and so lead to a crude form of a belief in su-

pernatural agents. In other cases of unexpected and mysterious movement the fear is slightly different. A little boy, when a year and eleven months, was frightened when visiting a lady's house by a toy elephant which shook its head. The same child, writes his mother, "at got into a dispute over it."

Never! There was no slip about it!
I am not in the habit of making slips
when talking history. The dispute three months. He was then still afraid of it, but became reconciled soon after, first allowing others to make it moo if he was at a safe distance, and at last making it moo himself."-Prof. James

Sully, in Popular Science Monthly. -At last hydrogen is liquefied. What was once pure theory is now an established, substantial fact. Every known gas has been forced from invisibility to visibility.

WAGES INCREASED.

Workingmen Still on the Gain Through the Democratic Tariff. Since the 14th inst., when we pubtished a record of the increases of The complete list has now become so increases made by about 230 distinct companies, firms, or individual employers, and the number of employes affected up to that time was about 128 .-000. We add below the advances made or reported since the publication of that summary:

The Carnegie Steel company, nearly 15,000 men, employed at the Edgar Thomson furnaces, Edgar Thomson steel works. Duquesne steel works. Homestead steel works, Lucy furnaces, Keystone bridge works. Upper Union mills, Lower Union mills, and Beaver Falls mills, voluntary increase of 10 per cent from

Jones & Laughlin. American iron works, at Pittsburgh, voluntary increase of 10 per cent. on May 16: 4.000 employes affected. Salem Wire Nail company and Findlay Wire Nail company. Findlay. O.; increase of 10 per cent on May 18; 6.000 employes. Lindsay & McCutcheon's Keystone mill, Pittsburgh. Pa.: puddlers' wages increased

from 83 to 84 per ton. May 18.
*Fall River Machine company. Cuyahoga Falls, O.: increase of 10 per cent. on May 18; Bellaire steel works, Bellaire, O.; increase

of 15 per cent.; 500 men. William Wood & Co., Philadelphia; weavers' wages increased by 2 cents a yard. W. H. Grundy worsted mill, Bristol, Pa; increase of 5 per cent. Minnesota Iron company: the advance in the mines of the Vermilion district, already reported, has been followed by an advance in the

company's mines in the Mesaba range: in all, 2,700 men affected. Mesaba range: increase of 10 per cent. Berkshire cotton mills. Adams. Mass.; increase ordered to take effect May 20. Delaware iron works, Wilmington, Del.: in-crease of 10 per cent., beginning May 13: 200

Moorehead Bros., Vesuvius iron works. Sharpsburg. Pa.: increase of 15 per cent., on May 13; 350 employes. Bellaire Nail company. Bellaire, O.; increaso of 15 per cent. Pencoyd iron works, West Manayunk, Pa.

increase of 10 per cent. beginning May 26; 3,000 men.
Newichiwanick Manufacturing company. blankets, South Berwick, Me : increase of

per cent; 300 employes. These additions increase the number of employing concerns to 247, and the number of employes benefited to about 160,000. Of the recent changes reported above, all but two (which affected about 1,000 men) were made voluntarily, so far as we can learn from the published accounts of the action taken. In the case of the Delaware iron works, the workmen first learned of their good fortune when they received the additional pay.

More than nine-tenths of the workmen affected by the increases noted that the American manufacturer is beabove are engaged in the iron and steel industry. The most important of the advances was that which was made by very instructive one, in view of the disthe Carnegie Steel company. The 15,- mal prophecies that were made of the 000 employes of this great company, at lower import duties on his business its several plants at Homestead, Brad- prospects. He has by no means lost dock, Pittsburgh and elsewhere, were control of the home market, and he is working under contracts by which getting an increasing share of the fortheir wages were fixed for the year 1895. The company informed them on with the teaching of all antecedent exthe 14th that "notwithstanding the ex- perience as to the effect on commerce isting contracts," it had "decided that of freeing it from protectionist tramthe present business outlook will jus- mels. But it marks only the first adtify higher wages." The chief member | vance of a movement that before many of the firm of Jones & Laughlin-which | years are over will have attained such has voluntarily increased the wages of a momentum that the trammels which 4,000 men-was the chairman of the re- remain will be recognized for what publican national committee during they are, and their removal demanded the Blaine campaign, and was one of by the very men who, erewhile, the manufacturers who reduced wages a few months after the enactment of stence.-Boston Herald. the McKinley tariff .- N. V. Times.

The Country Should Be Left to the En-

It is a matter of relief and induces a greater feeling of confidence among the people of the country that there is to be no extra session of congress because the income tax law has been killed That there will be none is accepted, no more from the assurance given by the secretary of the treasury that none will be needed than from the facts upon which he bases his statement. It is plain from the evidence afforded by the situation that to disturb it by convening congress before the regular time fixed for its assembling would be an act of folly and a menace to the increasing prosperity of the country, of which the administration is incapable. With affairs adjusted to the requirements of the country in a comfortable condition, it would be a calamity should a period

upon the people. tained, it has been advanced with the tion securities saw how foolish it would be to have a midsummer session of our national legislature. The treasury is ten million dollars, and the available funds over and above the reserve dollars. There is every reason to believe the claim that the comparatively small deficit will continue to decrease ing in the prospect for the remainder

of the year. What the business of the country now wants most is to be let alone, free from any such embarrassments as would attend an extra session. All matters of finance, currency and revfreely made, and there will be ample and that would avoid the iniquities of eye.-N. Y. World. McKinlevism, to which Mr. Harter very justly charges the fact that the administration has been selling United States bonds instead of buying and that the McKinley and Harrison booms cancelling those which had already are trying to pass on the same track .been issued. There are other plans N. Y. World. -Detroit Free Press.

-Ex - President Harrison was hugged by an enthusiastic woman at a reception in New Jersey the other day. Harrison, being a widower, can indulge enthusiastic women in this way or Lincoln, who are marrie'. His rivals are compelled to stick to the lme-honored custom of kissing the babies.-Utica Observer.

EXPORTS GROWING.

Trade Improving Under Democratic Tar-

A suggestive sign of improving trade is to be found in the treasury returns wages reported up to that date, several of the exports of domestic merchannotable advances have been made. dise. This is particularly so in manufactured goods, of which our exports long that we have not space for it here. are still, relatively, insignificant. As it stood on the 14th inst. it showed There were evidences last year of considerable gains under this head, particularly in chemicals, cotton cloth and fertilizers. The gain in quantity of the exports of cotton manufacture was, of course, much greater than the gain in value. For the twelve months ending with last December the cotton cloth exported reached a total of 195,-000,000 yards, agaist 159,000,000 for the preceding year, while the increase in value was only from \$10,300,000 to \$11,-600,000. In other words, the gain in quantity was 22% per cent., while the gain in value was 121/2 per cent. The great industries of iron and steel and their manufactures, agricultural implements and chemicals contributed ess to the exports of the calendar year 1894 than they did to those of But under all these heads, an in-

> year. The exports of agricultural implements which in March, 1894, were valued at \$591,000, figure in the returns for March, 1895, at \$1,110,000. Chemicals, too, have come up from \$713,000 to \$772,000, and iron and steel and their manufactures from \$2,265,000 to \$2,975,-000. Of manufactured cottons, the quantity exported in March, 1894, was 13,437,000 yards, while for last March it was 16,728,000 yards, or a gain of 241/4 per cent. This is all the more remarkable when account is taken of the temporary check to the trade with China, which took last year 25 per cent. of our whole exports of cotton cloth. There continues to be evidence of a steady gain in the quantity of our cotton goods exported to the United Kingdom, albeit the monthly contribution does not exceed 1,000,000 vards.

> crease has begun to manifest itself this

Our export trade in these manufactures is merely beginning, promising as the beginning may be. In cotton manufactures we export less than 4 per cent. of the annual total sent out by Great Britain; in iron and steel and their manufactures we have not got beyond 16 per cent. of the British aggregate, and in woolens we do not export enough to be worth mentioning. In fact, the total annual value of all our exports of manufactured goods is greatly exceeded by that of any one group of the manufactured products of Great Britain, which are sert out of the country. But the fact ginning to show his ability to compete for a share of the world's markets is a ion one. That is quite in harmon thought them a necessity of their ex-

A GLAD RECOVERY. SHOULD NOT BE DISTURBED. Calamity Rowlers Beginning to Get Their

Eyes Open.

Is business prosperity something to rejoice over? And is it really caused by politics? The Tribune pretends to think so, though it is rather difficult to keep up with its "lightning changes" on this subject.

Last year our versatile contemporary attributed the small foreign trade and depressed domestic industries to the democratic tariff. This tariff happened to be, on the imports of last year, the highest ever known in this or any other country. But that did not matter with the Tribune. It inveighed just as loudly against the "free trade" tariff as though the average duty had been only 32 per cent., as it was under the original Morrill tariff. instead of 50.06 per cent., as it was last existing legislation and the treasury of year. And, of course, the slack trade was a Calamity with a big C.

This spring trade began to revive. of doubt and uncertainty be forced Importation increased. The people gave evidence of ability and confidence While the idea of having an extra to clothe themselves more comfortsession has not been seriously enter- ably. Again the cry of distress went forth from the once tall tower. Our purpose of affecting the stock markets | markets were being flooded with forand in that connection proved an agent | eign goods. Reviving commerce was of very little potency, for the shrewd as much of a calamity as drooping common sense which deals in corpora- commerce had been. And the dreadful democrats were to blame either way and in both cases.

But yesterday the organ opened an now in as healthy a condition as it has other stop. It sounded the trumpet been for a long time. The gold re- note of "The Glad Recovery." It proserve is but a trifle below the high claimed that "hearty congratulations water mark, the syndicate is yet owing are in order for the substantial improvement in business which has already appeared" - and which, it amount to about eighty-five million might have added, it is impossible for McKinley newspapers longer to ignore. But-and here the funny man again gets in his work-all this "glad recovand there is certainly nothing alarm- ery" is due to the fact that the republicans carried the last elections. Considering that there is a democratic president in office, and will be for almost two years more, and that in the senate of the next congress the populists will hold the balance of power. this wonderful long-range effect of a enue can be safely left until Decem- republican victory becomes little short ber. Suggestions for increase in of miraculous. Captious critics might revenues, if it be found necessary ask why it has taken six months for when congress convenes, are being politics to revive business, but conundrums like this would upset the equatime to determine the sentiment of nimity of even a partisan soothsaver. the country regarding them. Harter, The main thing is that there is a "glad of Ohio, is out with a plan, which recovery," and that the Tribune no would net the country ninety million longer looks upon commerce as a cadollars a year without seriously af- lamity, nor regards industrial prosperfecting the prosperity of any class, ity and advancing wages with a hostile

NOTES AND COMMENTS. --- There begins to be a suspicion

proposed, but by the end of the year | - Ohio is said to favor McKinley it will be a good deal plainer than for president. Evidently a case of anynow what is needed, and an extra ses- thing to get rid of him and get a man sion would lead to nothing but harm. in as governor who will attend to his duties.-Albany Argus.

-If the republicans who are howling for a stronger display of Americanism were sincere and not acting for political effect, they would be doing their best to nominate Frye for the much more safely than Reed, McKinley presidency and Boutelle for the vice presidency. If these gentlemen could be elected the scream of the eagle would be unceasing for at least four straight years.-Detroit Free Press.

RESIGNED FROM THE CABINET.

High State Officials Who Have Tired of Their Honors. From the beginning of the govern ment until 1876 there had been 207 cabinet officers appointed by the presidents of the United States, and of these 77 had resigned their offices. Eight of the 27 secretaries of state had retired from office prematurely, 13 of the 31 secretaries of the treasury, 12 of the 40 secretaries of war, 13 of the ers, while their own conventional dain-30 secretaries of the navy, 11 of the 27 postmasters-general, 15 of the 38 attorneys-general, 6 of the 14 secretaries of the interior. There was no secretary of agriculture before 1886, but that office would not enter into consideration anyway, for no one yet has

resigned it. Of the postmasters-general, 2 resigned because of the death of a presi- | tint to the main color of the blossos dent. Whenever the vice-president of being selected. Imagine a dull-blue the United States has succeeded to the presidency by the president's death, the members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations to give him an opportunity to select his own advisers. In rare cases the new president has asked some of the old cabinet officers to remain. As a rule, he has chosen his heads of departments from

his own political friends and advisers. Montgomery Blair resigned the postmaster-generalship in Lincoln's cabinet because he was not entirely in accord with the president's policy. William Dennison, an appointee of Lincoln, resigned because he did not get on with Lincoln's successor. Marshall Jewell went out with Secretary Bristow, whom he had supported vigorously in his attack on the whisky ring. R. J. Meigs, Jr., resigned because of failing health, after a service of nine years. Samuel Osgood gave up office because the seat of federal government was moved from New York city.

Men soon tired, as a rule, of the labor demanded by the government, with its accompaniment of nervous anxiety over the distribution of offices and the question of party policy in little things and great. Dissatisfaction with the drudgery of the office and its meager rewards has led many men to retire from cabinet positions.-Harper's Weekly.

THE BOAST OF HEALTH.

Fancied Improvement Often Immediately Precedes Death. All doctors know that just before death the patient often experiences what is called a "rally," nature making | the table whereon the flowers are put. apparently her last stand against the symptom which we call death; and it s quite likely that the feeling which nduces men to boast of health is of protect us against the coming sickness | picture of grace and beauty rarely which the body has recognized, though the mind has not. The phenomenon occurs every day in the cases of consumptive patients, who brighten up and grow hopeful just when the disease is about to strike its hardest blows, and it is quite possible that it is more frequent than has yet been recognized that the approach of fever, for example, is signaled by an unusual consciousness of health.

"I have never felt so well in my life," says the patients, who, twenty-four hours after, is lying prostrate, and whose friends quote his statements as illustrating once more the ancient and

depressing belief. The boast had nothing to do with the illness, but it preceded it, and men, attracted by the violent contract, almost instinctively link the two together as in some way and to some extent cause and effect. Next time those who heard it, if they feel that rush of health in their veins, will avoid boasting of it; and the relation of the two will escape attention. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that boasting is of itself a sign of weakness, either temporary or permanent, and that, consequently, failure follows boasting more frequently than it follows silence. The perfect driver says he is perfect just when he is most careless, and the resulting spill is remembered when the thousand and one escapes due to the same driver's

ABOUT POTATOES. Some Peculiarities of Growth in th

ten .- - London Spectator

skill and hardihood are clean forgot-

In a western grange there was re cently an animated discussion on the asserted fact that there are but few potato blossems compared with the number seen half a score of years ago. Many of those that open almost immediately fall off, and in some localities such a thing as a potato seed is a

It has been questioned whether the potato bug is responsible for this state of things, a number of farmers arguing that this insect had exercised some deleterious effect on the plant and interfered with its blossing capabilities. While it is barely possible that the potato beetle may have had a certain amount of influence in the matter, it is unquestionably the fact that potato blossoms are growing fewer every year, and are liable to cease almost altogether, and that for very good and purely scientific reasons.

It is an axiom of nature that whatever is not required is gradually eliminated. Having apparently no use whatever for seed and having no attention paid to it, the potato has evidently become of the opinion that it is not worth while to waste any strength in producing it. The entire attention of the farmer is concentrated on the tuber and for this reason nature is turning all her forces toward the roots. In many localities potato tops are not nearly as strong and rank growing as they formerly were. The whole trend of nature is usually in one direction, and, failing to have seed product appreciated in the potato, she bends her energies toward the development and increase of the This is a much more plausible and

satisfactory way to account for the disappearance of potato-blossoms, and is, in addition, a purely scientific one. -N. Y. Ledger.

Mexico's Products.

Mexico produces anything that can varied is the climate that in the same
state can be raised any product of the

Mr. Billus—Yes. When you give me ropics and of the polar region. Cot ton, wheat, rye, silver, silk, cocoanuts, bananas, rice, cocoa, vanilla, logwood. mahogany, hides and wine are the principal products.-N. Y. Sun.

-- It is related of a Portland ship owner, who read of his vessel being reported, that he took the latitude and to have been seen, and found she was figure at the launching of the St. Paul in the middle of the dessert of Sahara. and Philadelphia.

FLOWERS IN VASES.

Different Arrangements Are Varyingly Mi There is a choice in vases. All flowers look better in vases of clear crystal or pressed glass than in those of china. however rare the ware or artistic its decoration. Porcelain vases of graceful form and coloring are really completed ornaments in themselves, and they detract from the beauty of flowtiness also loses by the contact. Another reason for choosing clear-glass vases and jars is that through them we can catch a glimpse of stems, and this gives the flowers a more graceful, finished appearance. When opaque vases are used, those in one plain, dull color, which pottery dealers call monotone, are the prettiest, a contrasting vase filled with the black-eyed Susans of the roadside, and you have the

There is, too, a choice in placing the vase. Large flowers of vivid tints can be put further away from the lookeron, and yet lose none of their effectiveness or be unseen. But in fine flowers, like the forget-me-not or a cluster of heliotrope, would be lost on a mantel or high shelf. Put the delicate blossoms where their dainty color, form, or perfume can appeal to everyone, while the massed and gaudy splendor of larger flowers may serve to deck a dull corner or a shady, somber room. A pretty conceit is to put in each one's own room bouquets of the flowers best loved. This is a small matter, but in discovering these favorite blossoms the home decorator will grow attentive and considerate, and perhaps learn other ways of giving pleasure to those to whom he or she owes much.

Some flowers display themselves best in low, or saucer, boquets and often thoughtless persons will give away the flowers almost bereft of stems. Moist sand or moss is particulary good to place such short-stemed flowers in, as they are better kept in position. But the velvet pansies, with their modest faces, have an unexpected trick of curling up their stems in saucer bouquets. They are better controled in small vases, the blossoms standing upright, just as they nod to us from the garden bed.

Place vases when arranged as gracefully as possible before a mirror, either on the mantel or dressing case, or hang a small looking glass or sconce behind A simple bouquet of a half-dozen single scarlet poppies, with long stems and their own leaves, a few daisies and sprays of oats, reflected in a plain mirthe same kind—an effort of nature to ror, make a long-remembered double seen, even when costly roses and ferns are freely to be had. -N. Y. Times.

IN COOLING JELLY.

Always Cover It to Keep Out Malignant Germs.

"My husband," said a physician's wife not long ago, "chanced too see and she never offered to give up her one day, standing on a shelf outside seat to them."—Chicago Record. our kitchen window, some moulds of jelly cooling for the night's dinner. They were uncovered, as they were out of reach of cats, and in full view of cook's watchful eye; but he questioned me about them, and asked if it was our usual custom to leave jelly thus unprotected. I was obliged to reply that, so far as I knew, it was. 'Then,' he said, 'don't you know that when we medical men want to secure minute organisms for investigation, we expose gelatine to the air or in places where we have confined malignant germs? The gelatine speedily attracts and holds them. I'm afraid your flavored if you must, but cover it with a piece of close muslin.' And we have always with many companies in French regidone that since then."

It is to be feared that kitchen processes are sources of illness more often then is imagined. In many city houses the little kitchen annex where stands the refrigerator, and where various eatables are kept, is directly against a drain. Yet here stand daily uncovered milk, butter, often custards and puddings, and various other absorbents. The average cook is absolutely ignorant of sanitary cause and effect, and the eternal vigilance of the house mother is the family's chief safeguard.-Boston Journal of Commerce.

All Lovers of Sea Fruit.

"There are a good many interesting things about the demand for fish," said the old dealer. "People and races differ very widely. New Englanders lead in the use of halibut and lobsters. New York contains a great many New Englanders and Philadelphia and Baltimore few. In the latter two cities very few lobsters and halibut are used. The Irish take to herring and the Italians to sardines. Jews are very fond of fish, and use fresh-water mainly. New York and Boston use salt-water fish, while the Philadelphia market demands freshwater."-N. Y. Press.

An Oklahoma Coroner.

Tourist-Dr. Slade, the coroner, seems to be a very enterprising man. Col. Handy Polk-Enterprisin'! You bet! Tell you what he done last summer when the circus was here. One of the curiosities in the side show was an Egyptian mummy. Slade seized the mummy, rounded up a jury, brought in a verdict of "dead from unknown causes," and charged the county his regular fee with compound interest from the time of Moses. -Truth.

Housecleaning Times. Many paused before the hand organ and listened to its rude melody. "There's no place like home," droned

the organ. Tears sprang to the eyes of the man with the dusty hat. "There's no place like home."

"I hope not," sighed the man, for his thoughts were with the bare, wet floors and a dinner of cold potato on the top of the sewing machine.-Detroit Trib-

Shriveled Up.

Mrs. Billus-John, I wish you hadn't got your hair cut so short. It makes

be raised in any other country. So the fact very conspicuous that one of a curtain lecture that's the ear that generally gets it, you remember. - Chicago Tribune.

-Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, who sighty-three years ago witnessed the launching of the United States frigate Constitution, one of the first war vessels built for the United States navy longitude in which the vessel was said for the war of 1812, was an interesting

PITH AND POINT.

-I had rather believe all the fables n the Talmud and the Koran than that this universal frame is without a nind.—Bacon.

-She-"Men think they know everything." He-"Well, if it wasn't for that the women couldn't fool them."-Detroit Tribune.

-The arrows of sarcasm are barbed with contempt. It is the sneer in the satire or ridicule that galls and wounds.-W. Gladden.

-Male Inquisitor-"What page of the women's paper did the women read first?" Female Philosopher — "The men's page."—Buffalo Express.

-"You say the colonel is a great military man?" "A perfect hero." "What's his record?" "Seventeen oaths a minute."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. -Bookkeeper-"I see by the paper

that our customer, Scudkins, is mar-ried." Fashionable Tailor—"Indeed! I shall be sorry to lose him."-Clothier and Furnisher. -We can't tell you, Constant Reader,

what days are considered unlucky to be married on. Authorities differ; some say three hundred and sixty-five.-Philadelphia Record. -Sub-Editor-"How is Pennington

on spelling, anyway?" Editor-"Well, he is a little too quaint for ordinary English, and not quaint enough for dialect."-Somerville Journal -Watts-"Did you try the hot-water cure for your cold?" Potts-"Yes. It

is simply great, too. You see, I mixed it with a little whisky and lemon, and I never had anything to slip down so easy."-Indianapolis Journal. -"In all my career," said the eminent statesman, "I can say that I have never

done anything to be ashamed of." "You mean," sneered the cynic, "that you have never done anything you were ashamed of."—Indianapolis Journal. -Chess and the Mind.-Mr. King-"Do you think, as they are now dis-

cussing, that chess has an injurious effect on the mind?" Mrs. Queen-"Indeed, I do. If I had to keep as still as a chess player does, I'd explode."-Detroit Free Press. -"O, papa, what makes old Mr. Grabenheimer walk so stoop-shoul-dered? He looks like a horseshoe." "I have heard, my son, that many

boy no bigger than you are now, he found a cent."-Life. -Tommy-"Paw, what is an egotist?" Mr. Figg-"He is a man who thinks he is smarter than anyone else." Mrs. Figg-"My dear, you have thought wrong. The egotist is the man who says he is smarter than any

years ago, when he was a very little

one else. All men think that way."-Indianapolis Journal. -First New Woman-"That Mrs. Umphry is horribly lacking in manners." Second New Woman-"What's the matter?" First New Woman-"I saw her in a street car the other day

-Chicago Wine Comes Cheap.-Customer-"A table d'hote dinner, including a bottle of good wine, for seventyfive cents? Yes, that's cheap enough; but I don't care for any wine and I can't afford it. How much will it be without the wine?" Waiter-"I'll dowhat's right with you, boss. You can have the dinner without the wine for seventy cents, sah."-Chicago Tribune.

OUADRUPED HEROES.

Dogs of France that Have Had Military

A Paris paper tells the story of several dogs who have received in France. gelatine does the same. Cool the jelly or in the French colonies, the honors of a military funeral. It is customary ments, and especially with those stationed in Algeria, to have a company pet, and this pet is oftener a dog than

anything else. These dogs supplement in Africa, very usefully, the work of the sentinels at night. They not only give warning of the coming of a human enemy, but also of the stealthy approach of jackals and other beasts of prey.

One of these company dogs, Dellys by name, warned the detachment to which he belonged of an ambuscade while on the march in a hostile country. The soldiers themselves were ignorant of the Arab trap, and would have fallen into it if the dog, marching in advance, had not flown yelping at the rocks behind which the savages were concealed.

In reward for this service Dellys was formally made a sergeant, and wore proudly on all dress occasions the galons, or insignia of his rank. When he died he was buried with military

A military picture by a noted artist, preserved in Paris, commemorates another such funeral—the burial of a dog named Moustache. This animal was also a "company pet" in Algeria. He went into an engagement with his company, and received a wound which necessitated the amputation of one of his forelegs. In due time Moustache's comrades

presented him with a wooden leg; and

instead of retiring to live at the "In-

valides," or soldiers' home, for the rest of his life, as a human veteran with a wooden leg would have done, he continued to stump around with his com-pany until he had filled out the measure of his days. Then he was given a military funer

al; and the artist who witnessed it perpetuated the fame of it on canvas --Youth's Companion.

MASCULINE VANITY.

Why the Young Mon Keep Their Hats in Their Hands. They were lunching at an ice cream parlor, and the girl in blue said to the

girl in gray: "Have you noticed that when the young men meet us nowadays they not only lift their hats off their heads, but hold them in their hands while pass-

"Yes; isn't it dear of them. Shows such fine manners, don't you think?" "Wait a bit. You imagine, as I did, that they went through all that performance out of deference to our superior attractions. My dear, I have

ship." "What do you mean?" "They carry small mirrors in the crowns of their hats, and every time a girl bows to them they take the oppor-tunity to see their own faultless feat-

"The sweet things!" ejaculated the girl in gray, "and yet they accuse us of being vain."—Gleveland Plain